

Babies Pictured as They Are

AIM OF PHOTOGRAPHERS NOWADAYS—THE ARTIFICIAL POSES OF A DECADE AGO OUT OF FASHION—DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORK



Their mothers are not the only persons who believe that all babies are not alike. Certain photographers who make a specialty of taking pictures of babies profess to be able to distinguish marked differences in them.

"I don't consider it the most interesting kind of work to photograph babies only a month or two old," said a photographer who devotes his time exclusively to children. "but it is wrong to say that all babies look alike. I can find even in such young babies the visible expressions of a decided personality and I try to grasp those expressions just as I would the more markedly developed traits of older children."

"Photographing babies is difficult when

they are too young to take notice of what is going on. The picture of the baby lying on the window seat is an illustration of one of the difficulties of taking such photographs.

"The average baby of such tender age cannot stand the light necessary to take a good photograph, and when exposed to it immediately shuts its eyes, or at least wrinkles them up so that the whole expression of the face is changed. They are usually taken therefore with their backs to the light, which creates for the photographer the problem of doing justice to the features while the full light is not on the face."

"Babies are of course difficult to keep

still when they are so young. Nowadays the plates are so arranged that a very brief exposure only is needed and a child is bound to be still for a second or so, however nervous it may be.

"I often find that the older babies are so much interested in the toys and other objects intended for their diversion that I have to take all of them out of the room. The babies become so excited that the repose necessary for a good picture is out of the question."

"I had a pair of twins in here yesterday whose eyes almost popped out of their heads from excitement when they looked about the room and saw the devices for keeping them amused. They were so

WITH LITTLE SISTER TO KEEP HIM QUIET, BY L. GRUBMAN & CO.

much amused that it was not possible to do anything with them.

"We sometimes take babies' pictures here, although they are more frequently made in the baby's home. It is quite possible to get light enough in the average room and the subject is much more likely to be quiet and natural at home than here in the atelier. Then there are the familiar surroundings to give attractiveness to the picture."

"Although I may be accused of speaking in restraint of trade, I must say that I think a picture of a baby not more than a month old is rather an unnecessary investment. I have been told how appreciable the difference in babies may be and how the mothers know them, but it is significant that the very young babies that are brought to me are almost invariably firstborn children. By the time the second child comes the parents are willing to wait until he or she is somewhat riper for the photograph."

The baby shown in the photograph of the automobile was not so posed with the

idea of making a cute or catching picture. The pose comes from the desire to show the child in the atmosphere that is most characteristic of him.

This baby's father is an ardent automobilist and the child spends more of his time in an automobile than any infant of his age ever did before. His father and mother liked to see him in a motor, and when the time came for his picture to be taken they wanted him in familiar surroundings. This explains his presence in the motor.

The tendency in photographing very young children is to avoid anything that does not appear perfectly natural and unaffected. The difference between present styles and those of a decade ago was shown by a group of pictures made years ago by an upstart photographer.

There were half a dozen photographs of different children which were regarded as perfectly lovely in their time. One baby has a wide brimmed straw hat artistically torn about the edges and almost falling off her head. A broad ribbon holds it.

Another baby, less than a year old, stands in a storm with bare feet and only an umbrella to ward off pneumonia and other ills. Another baby was protected from the falling snow only by a large muff.

"These were children's portraits," said the photographer who had collected them, "and they were regarded in their day as the last word in the art of photography. They are rather artistic specimens of their kind, too, when one compares them with some others that were made—a baby sitting in a large tin water lily or standing in front of a 'Book of Ages' cross."

"Yet there were hundreds of people who thought it beautiful to have their children photographed in that way."

The only babies photographed as a matter of course when they are a month or two old are the children of royalty. They are put before the camera by the end of the first month or two of their existence in order that they may be shown to their faithful subjects. The picture of the Czarevitch was taken when he was little more than two months old.

In the case of these photographs there is practically no variety in pose. Babies of royal birth can evidently be photographed only on a pillow with richly embroidered covers under them and lace to cover up their royal little feet. There is nothing distinctively national in any of these counterfeits of princelings.

"Babies behave themselves well as a rule," said one photographer who takes a great many, "but it is not to be denied that such work does take it out of one. This morning I took two together."

"Both mothers were in the studio and it required a fearful clatter and bang to keep the babies from looking as solemn as undertakers. We had to bang on tambourines, ring bells and jump around to keep anything like an expression of cheerfulness on their faces."

"When I had finally photographed them and put the mothers out of the atelier, I felt perspiration rolling down my face and was not fit to do any more work that day. I don't mind them so long as they are old enough to wait for the little bird to come out of the camera. When they cannot understand that much children are very hard to photograph."

The happy expressions that many photographers strike in pictures of children is a matter of lucky chance. They may have to wait a long time before they get a baby while he is smiling, and this necessity for patience makes the task of taking the baby's picture more extended than the task of photographing the adult.

SOCIAL GRACES FOR DOGS.

ONE WOMAN KEPT BUSY WITH HER CANINE PUPILS.

She Teaches Them the Etiquette of Callings, Represents Their Jealousy and Incontinence Politely on All Occasions—Also Gives Them Lessons in French.

There is just exactly one teacher of good manners for the whole canine population of Greater New York. She is French as to nationality, a widow as to condition and small, decidedly small, as to size.

"I am busy, always busy. I have my hands full," she said, and to live up to the reputation of industry that she gave herself she continued to twist the heavy dog whip which she held in her hands.

"Every hour, every moment of my time is occupied. When I am not taking my regular pupils out for exercise and instruction I am engaged at some home giving private lessons or in a kennel giving class instruction."

"Do I give class lessons? Why, surely. Every dog to be well trained should take a course in class. They need the association of other dogs as much if not more than children need to associate with other children. How else would they know how to behave when they meet in the street, or when taken out visiting?"

"Why, that is one of the greatest fads of the season, taking your dog with you calling. And when the friend on whom you are calling has a dog the two pets are always allowed to associate."

"Sometimes they become just as good friends as their mistresses and as fond of being together. I know of several instances in which simply the mention of a lady's name will cause a dog, owned by one of her friends to jump and bark with delight. It means that the dog has always enjoyed its visits to that particular lady."

"My methods depend entirely upon the disposition of the animal and the position it is designed to occupy by its owner. Often I am called on because a dog, a house pet, is jealous. Now, a jealous child is bad enough, but a jealous dog is about the most disagreeable and unsafe creature that can enter a household."

"The first thing to do in a case of that sort is to bring another dog into the house and if necessary tie up the house pet. Then the person of whom the pet is most jealous should caress the newcomer. Of course the dog of the household will show its temper. Then my duties begin. I punish the show of temper and caress the animal that is behaving as it should."

"This is kept up day after day until the jealous dog learns that good temper means rewards, while angry barks and growls mean blows and punishment. When you get that fact impressed on a dog half the battle is won. Then gradually it is brought to the dog's understanding that it is not the only creature in the universe its mistress or master cares for. Then if proper precautions are taken there will be no return of jealousy."

"By proper precautions I mean having another dog or pet of some kind around. If they cannot be kept in the house then they should be brought in often enough to keep the dog in mind of its lesson in forbearance and good humor. If this is not done the dog soon relapses into its former habits."

"Some breeds of dogs are more jealous

than others. I know a woman here in New York whose husband cannot come in touching distance of her so long as her dog is in the room. Now that is a collie, one of the most amiable of all breeds of dogs. They have had it since it was a puppy and have allowed it to become spoiled."

"The mistress of this dog engaged me to give it lessons and teach it to control its feelings. I did it every day for three weeks and at the end of the time gave up. She refused to inflict the punishment and the dog was totally indifferent to all that I could do. In a case of that sort it should always be the person of whose attention the animal is jealous that punishes it."

"Another case of jealousy which I have not succeeded in curing is that of a young English bull. The dog was less than 8 months old when I took it in hand. That was six months ago. If it is any better now I cannot perceive it, though its owners assert that they see a great change for the better."

"The object of its affection is the baby of the house. Nobody except the nurse approaches that child without a remonstrance from that dog. It's not very pleasant when the baby is taken out for an airing to have this pup barking and snapping at everybody who dares to pass near the cradle, or when the child's mother takes a friend to the nursery to have their entrance barred by the dog."

"Although the baby's father is not allowed to approach the child, he has to get rid of the dog. He says it is not only the best insurance against kidnappers, but when the boy gets older it will be the best playmate he can have."

"Many of my pupils I take to understand French. The majority of fashionable people speak French. They have to, you know, for the best valets and maid orders in a foreign language and cause your friends to wonder at its intelligence."

"Aside from the convenience, it gives an added interest to a little pet to be able to whisper to it in a language that those around you do not understand, and to give it orders in a foreign language and cause your friends to wonder at its intelligence."

"The best plan to train dogs and the plan I should always like to pursue is to take the animal while it is yet a pup in the kennel. Begin by teaching it how to go with-out a leash. Make it understand both languages. Let it know just how far it should keep from the person it is walking with. Teach it not to stop to greet another dog without permission."

"Yes, the average dog can learn all this and more besides. I have many dogs here in New York that could not be induced to notice a strange dog on the street. They keep at the heels of the person who is escorted, and would more than turn out of the way of a cross or too friendly specimen of their kind."

"When dogs how to conduct themselves when taken out calling, how to answer when addressed and often how to refuse food that is offered. Yes, any dog of ordinary intelligence can be made to understand that it must not take food from anybody and everybody and at any and all times."

"The majority of highly bred dogs are fed only twice a day, but there are many people who imagine the only way to entertain their dogs is to feed them. A properly trained dog will refuse the food unless told by its owner or guardian that it may partake of it."

"Neither will a well trained dog yelp or growl when stepped on or kicked by accident. A dog that is to be taken much into company should know how and when to shake

hands, when and how to lie down and when only to sit."

"At present I have five dogs to which I am teaching table manners. Their owners are friends and they celebrate the birthdays of their pets by giving them formal dinners. On such occasions the dogs sit at the table and eat from plates without soiling the cloth. Two of the old dogs make very good hosts. They have learned how to meet and greet their guests and how to lead the way to the table and jump up on their chairs when dinner is announced."

"The difficulty of such training is that the dogs forget all they have learned for one birthday dinner before the next comes around. In training any animal the lessons should be constantly repeated or they are forgotten."

"As a means of making a living my specialty is lucrative and being fond of animals, I find it pleasant. There are several girls of my knowledge who make a business of taking highly bred dogs out for their daily exercise, but so far as I have ever heard I am the only one who trains them in the duties of polite society."

RHODE ISLAND'S WOMAN JAILER.

Care of Institution Has Been in Her Family Almost One Hundred Years.

From the Providence Journal.

Down in the quaint old village of East Greenwich, where the ancient penal institution officially known as the Kent County Jail does lastly near the shore of the bay, Mrs. Evelyn G. Smith holds the unique position of jailer and has the distinction of being the only woman at the head of an institution of this sort in the New England States.

The Kent County Jail was erected about 100 years ago, and for the greater part of that time has been handed down in Mrs. Smith's family like an ancient heirloom. It is the only house that has ever been known, and in spite of the seeming incongruity of her sex and position, she enjoys the work and thus far has experienced no trouble with unruly prisoners than have men in similar positions.

The jail consists of a large two and a half story house of the boxlike type that is found all over Rhode Island as landmarks of a century ago. In the rear of the old fashioned house is a large wing constructed of brick, which contains the cells. The wing was built about seventeen years ago and took the place of a frame structure of the same size and shape.

Mrs. Smith owes her present position to an incident that happened in the early history of the institution. At that time the Kent County Jail was placed in charge of Earl Place, a granduncle of Mrs. Smith. He held the title for a couple of years, when it was passed along to his brother, John Place, who was Mrs. Smith's grandfather. When he died his son, John S. Place, inherited his property and the title of official jailer.

John S. Place, Mrs. Smith's father, retained the title during his lifetime, with the exception of a few years, when he travelled for his health, and thus it was that the present keeper became acquainted with the duties at a very early age.

Mrs. Smith was united in marriage with John S. Smith, and when her father died thirty-five years ago her husband was appointed to succeed him. He held the position for eight years, when he was thought to be more than a little tired of the job and that it would pass out of the family.

Soon after her husband died Mrs. Smith began to make preparations to remove from what had always been her home, when she was approached by the officials of Kent county and requested to assume charge of the place on her own responsibility. During the failing health of her husband she had been in charge of the jail, and the county officials expressed the belief that with her intimate knowledge of the needs of the institution and since that time has had absolute control of all that pertains to the jail.

PAINFUL QUEST OF BEAUTY.

FOOLISH THINGS WOMEN DO TO IMPROVE THEIR FACES.

Physician Says Massage Makes Wrinkles Instead of Smoothing Them Out—Objections to Face-Skinning and Plumping—The Tortures That Women Undergo.

"What do women do that is wrong when they get the craze to beautify themselves? Well, really they do so many thoughtless, silly things that if I tried to answer in one sentence I would say they made fools of themselves."

The speaker was a physician who is a skin specialist, and he sat in his office having questions fired at him by the reporter.

"Massage is about the least harmful thing they do when possessed of the beauty craze, and yet that is bad enough," he went on. "The usual formula for facial massage is, 'While having the face massaged, the patient should be lying on her back with her head raised on a pillow, and the face should be kept in a position of relaxation.'"

"But the result, when the immediate effect has passed, is to cause more lines or wrinkles. The harder the massage the more injurious it is to the face."

"A step worse than face massage is the application of a good cold cream. I have not found massage at all satisfactory. I also advise the application of sweet milk to the face. It is not only soothing and healing, but whitens the skin."

"It should be applied at night with a soft rag or a bit of cotton and allowed to dry on. A knowledge of nothing better for the sunburnt or chapped skin. It is a simple, inexpensive remedy and for that reason will never be very popular."

"A step worse than face massage is the peeling or skinning process. That is usually done by the application of an acid which causes the outer cuticle to peel off."

"Of course the stronger the acid the quicker the peeling and also, I might add, the more painful. Why, I have had women come to me who described their sufferings while having their faces skinned as agony. How any thinking human being could ever imagine that such treatment would improve the skin is beyond me!"

"A woman who came to me a few weeks ago told me that when the first application was put on her face swelled so that her eyes looked like pinheads. Yet she went back for a second treatment and finally had the satisfaction of seeing the skin peel off her face in great flakes."

"Of course the first time she went out and exposed her delicate new skin to the air all the old marks returned. Fortunately her experience was so severe that when she was told that a second skinning was the only recourse she rebelled."

"Yet another step to the bad, and it was suggested that I take out a little slip of skin over each temple. Her cheeks had lost their youthful contour and were sagging around the jaws and women who should know better allow it and pay high prices to have it done."

"Only a few days ago a woman came here and suggested that I take out a little slip of skin over each temple. Her cheeks had lost their youthful contour and were sagging around the jaws and women who should know better allow it and pay high prices to have it done."

was very cheerful about it, and she said: 'Oh, no. But the surgeon says the operation was a perfect success, and it is only a question of time.'

"I sent her back to her friend's surgeon, of course. I wasn't going to cut wedges of skin out of her temples to draw the sagging skin up from around her jaws."

"There is one amusing instance that has recently come to my notice. A woman who had been having her face treated by some one of the many women who advertise to do marvellous feats in the way of making the face beautiful, she had had her face blistered for the purpose of removing a discolored area."

"The blistering had been repeated several times with the result that long white patches were left to take the place of the pigment. The poor woman had to cover the white patches in some way, so she resorted to those old fashioned bunches of curls."

"But, do you know, I blame the State officials, the men who have the power to prevent incompetent persons from imposing on the public, more than I do their victims. Why should a man or woman who is a discolored or the slightest pretensions to medical knowledge, be allowed to treat a person's face when he is not allowed to treat a person's feet? There is a great and increasing demand for facial treatment, and the authorities should see to it that the public is not deceived by ignorant charlatans."

"While I do not wholly recommend the use of paraffin, it is much better than some of the devices resorted to by people who are ignorant of the proper treatment of the face. The paraffin is used for the purpose of preventing the face from becoming too thin, and it is a good thing to have the face plumped up a little."

"Subcutaneous injection of paraffin into the face is much better than the mechanical devices resorted to by dentists and known as plumpers. These dental contrivances consist of the thickening of the upper lip and the sides, to support the cheeks when the face is worn down by the natural expression and it does not restore the natural expression and is only a disfigurement for the patient to manipulate while speaking or eating."

"In some instances of this sort I would recommend the subcutaneous injections of paraffin, while in others—well, the truth is it is that each case has to be considered by itself. All cases of facial or cosmetic deformity cannot be treated alike, even when the defects are the same."

"There is a great difference in temperaments, in cuticles and in constitutions. A preparation that would be beneficial when injected under one skin would be an irreparable injury to another."

"Then, too, it is not only the substance that is injected, but it is the way in which the paraffin or any other good preparation, the surgeon should know just the spot at which it should be injected to produce the required result. The safest and most harmless substance carelessly injected will do more harm than good."

"Injection of pure paraffin is that it is almost sure to produce subsequent skin trouble. The paraffin is absorbed or some time after the application, I have known it to take six months to develop, but it nearly always comes."

"A person is going to have the face treated, either for the purpose of beautifying the skin, plumping out contours or for actual deformities, that is, scars and misshapen features, she should consult a reputable physician, a specialist, of course, where that is possible. Any one would think that there had been enough written against patent medicines advertised to cure every disease to which mortal man is heir to make women chary about using the lotions, masks and other cosmetic appliances for which impossible claims are made. Once let the beauty bug get in a woman's blood, though, and there seems to be no end of her credulity."

THE SISAL PLANT.

A Weed Four Years Ago; Now Worth \$1,000,000 a Year to Nassau.

The cultivation of the sisal plant in the Bahamas has increased so much in the four years since it was introduced by Gov. Shea that it is pushing the sponge industry very hard.

A writer in the *Rosary Magazine* predicts that the full development of the fibre plant will make a wonderful position for the little island in the commercial world.

The sisal plant has always grown wild on the islands, and has been looked upon as one of the greatest pests, as it was almost impossible for the native farmers to eradicate it from the soil. Its hardy bayonets spread to neighboring islands, and refusing to be destroyed.

Gov. Ambrose Shea discovered that the fibre of the leaves when stripped of the outer covering of green was the finest and whitest of rope fibres, and, soliciting the aid of English capitalists, he at once set to work to make the sisal an important item for commerce and now the income is nearly \$1,000,000 a year to the island of Nassau.

An acre of land will produce annually half a ton of fibre, and the plants last from twelve to fifteen years. Only the poorest and scantiest soil is necessary, and no chemical devices resorted to by dentists and known as plumpers. These dental contrivances consist of the thickening of the upper lip and the sides, to support the cheeks when the face is worn down by the natural expression and it does not restore the natural expression and is only a disfigurement for the patient to manipulate while speaking or eating."

All the available land in the island has been bought up by capitalists since the sisal boom, and the Government has already received a fund of \$250,000 from bounties and grants, which will be used in public works on the island. The sisal industry has spread to neighboring islands, and plenty of employment is given the natives at from 50 cents to a dollar a day.

The private companies are allowed to buy Government land in ten acre lots at \$10 each, paying for it out of the first year's crop. In this way many of them have become rich. The market for sisal is always existing for their products.

HANDWRITING OF AUTHORS.

Dickens's Blue Ink and Paper—Byron's Copy and Erasures.

An interesting study is the handwriting of authors, as it indicates to a greater or less degree their personal temperaments. Longfellow wrote a bold, open backhand, which was the delight of printers, says the *Scientific American*. Joaquin Miller writes such a bad hand that he often becomes puzzled over his own work and the printer sings the praises of the inventor of the typewriter.

Charlotte Brontë's writing seemed to have been traced with a cambric needle, and Thackeray's writing, while marvellously neat and precise, was so small that the best of eyes were needed to read it. Likewise the writing of Capt. Marryat was so microscopic that when he was interrupted in his labors he was obliged to mark the place where he left off by sticking a pin in the paper.

Napoleon was worse than illegible, and it is said that his letters from Germany to the Empress Josephine were at first thought to be rough maps of the seat of war.

Caryle wrote a patient, crabbed and oddly emphasized hand. The penmanship of Bryant was aggressive, well formed and decidedly pleasing to the eye, while the chirography of Emerson and Moore and Gray was smooth and easy to read but did not express distinct individuality.

Bryton's handwriting was nothing more than a scrawl. His additions to his proofs frequently exceeded in volume the original copy, and in one of his poems, which contained in the original only four hundred lines, one thousand were added in the proofs.

The writing of Dickens was minute, and he had a habit of writing with blue ink on blue paper. Frequent erasures and inter-

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Some Projects That Have Failed—Costly Experiments in Lighting.

From The World Today.

Among recent municipal ownership failures may be enumerated:

Muncie, Indiana, plant abandoned and bonds not paid off.

La Grange, Illinois, plant sold to a company.

Elgin, Illinois, municipal costs so high that contract was let to company.

Jonesboro, Indiana, plant turned over to bondholders.

Alexandria, Virginia, plant leased to a private company for five years.

Perrin, Indiana, council investigating committee found arc lamps cost \$207 a year and advised that the city abandon the business and sell the plant.

Linton, Indiana, plant leased for five years.

Hamilton, Ohio, gas plant shut down and State examiner reported deplorable financial conditions and abnormal costs due to faulty construction in electric light plant.

Bloomington, Indiana, increase from \$55 to \$65 in yearly cost of arc lamps in ten years, although cost should have been less.

Easton, Pennsylvania, Mayor favors letting of private companies if city cannot maintain better service, and business men petition for such a contract.

Lakewood, Ohio, expert accountant found cost of arc lamps about double the price offered by a private company.

In Massachusetts, according to the 1905 report of the commissioners, twenty-four of the fifty-six private electric light and power companies in the State paid no dividends; one paid a dividend of 2 per cent.; one a dividend of 4 per cent.; one a dividend of 4.5 per cent.; four a dividend of 5 per cent.; eleven a dividend of 6 per cent.; three a dividend of 7 per cent.; eight a dividend of 8 per cent.; one a dividend of 9 per cent., and two paid dividends of 10 per cent.

In some States with some kinds of corporations these statistics on dividends would give little indication of the per cent. of earnings on the actual investment, because of the common practice of leasing water works for which a small per cent. of the face value has been paid. In Massachusetts, however, where securities for many years past have been issued only upon approval of the commission, the figures can safely be accepted as indicating very nearly the true state of affairs.

This statement as to dividends, of course, does not show what earnings may be put back into the property in the shape of new construction and extensions. In this latter connection it is of interest to note that the combined balance sheets of the Massachusetts companies show a surplus of \$1,750,000 out of the entire capital stock in the 1905 report, but this is less than the surplus shown the year previous.

These figures are well informed men in the business, namely, that electric light companies when well managed and fit in sufficiently large towns can be reasonably expected to pay the usual prevailing rate of interest on investment, and in some cases a little more than that, but that there are plenty of companies which either for the lack of good management or for local reason are earning practically nothing, to indicate that enormous profits are to be pocketed by taxpayers as a result of a municipal electric light plant.